How Neutrino Bias Theory and Lack of Black Holes at Galactic Center Can Account for Rotation of Galaxies, Flat Shape of Galaxies and Acceleration in Rate at Which Galaxies Move Apart

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Introduction

Today's physicists seem quite convinced that quantum gravity does not exist, that supermassive black holes exist at the center of all galaxies (based upon nothing but the rotation of galaxies and the absence of stars near the center of galaxies,) and that some *mysterioso* force called dark energy is somehow driving the accelerating diffusion of galaxies in the Universe. Some physicists have even gone so far as to perpetuate the absurd notion that the fabric of the Universe itself is expanding and that we are all being stretched out like some sort of interstellar Gumby dolls. This is all, of course, only so much nonsense.

Abstract

The purpose of this publication is to address the specific "open question" of universal expansion as well as galactic rotation, which is considered by most to be "mostly settled." I am moving both of these into the "case closed" column, but with a far different explanation than any heretofore floated by members of the physics/astronomy community.

Much of this was already covered in the publications of 4 and 5 January 2024 (ibid.,) however, this author did not get into the specifics of how this new theory of neutrino bias (a specific theory of quantum gravity which also governs Newtonian momentum as we understand it) can result in acceleration without artificial induction of a Neutrino Bias Field.

The geometric nature of neutrino-proton interactions driving momentum result in two consequences for the nature of momentum which have remained heretofore unobserved due to a lack of sufficiently sensitive measurement equipment (for experiments conducting at low speeds involving momentum in a vacuum) as well as the lack of a propulsive technology capable of accelerating spacecraft to the sort of relativistic velocities at which the characteristic of momentum would, as per my theory, be modified.

At extremely low velocities (on the cosmic scale) of less than 40,000 MPH, the angle of strikes of neutrinos against protons is biased by an angular increment that would be measured, if the neutrinos could be measured, in milliarcs of angle. At speeds of up to 50 PSL (Percent of the Speed of Light,) per my own theory of neutrino strike angle bias, momentum should not be merely maintained, but should naturally bring about an acceleration without any special measures being taken to bring it about.

One possible explanation for the historical failure of physicists to observe such an acceleration even with today's sensitive measurement equipment is that physicists have not felt the need to re-confirm Newtonian Momentum since the advent of those advanced measurement technologies. Physicists have gone out of their way to assure themselves of the rectitude of Einstein's hypotheses (and failing to report it when experimental results conflict with Einstein's hypotheses,) but have not been so thorough in re-confirming Newton's hypotheses. Truly, this is one area in which advanced measurement equipment could lead to the creation of new corollaries to Newton's Theories. Confirmation of my own hypothesis could be obtained by propelling an object through an absolute vacuum under its own momentum and looking for evidence of subtle acceleration. Per this theory of neutrino strike angle bias, while objects at rest would continue to stay at rest, objects in motion should experience acceleration the rate of which should also steadily increase up to the point of 25 PSL, at which point the rate of acceleration should flip to a negative value until at 50 PSL, acceleration ceases and speed remains eternally fixed at 50 PSL unless and until some momentous force is able to decelerate the object.

Even without neutrino bias induction of an artificial nature, an element of intrinsic acceleration which is proportional to speed accounts for the *diffusion of galaxies*. I prefer the term *diffusion of galaxies* to *expansion of universe* as it is more accurate description of what is transpiring.

This same tendency toward increased acceleration fully accounts for the disc-like shape of spiral galaxies. This revised law of momentum requires that galactic rotation must also continue to accelerate until 50 PSL is attained in terms of overall speed through intergalactic space. Per this hypothesis, in any number of billions of years when this speed limit is reached, the matter making up galaxies should cluster together as a result of stars moving in one direction being unable to continue to accelerate and stars on the back-end of a rotation being free to continue accelerating (relative to the stars to which they are catching up) for the reason that one half of their rotational motion is necessarily in the opposite direction of the direction of overall movement through the Universe. Eventually, the stars will pile upon one another.

This would be consistent with observations given that we have already identified many "cluster" galaxies. As "cluster" galaxies do not rotate but do have angular momentum, it stands to reason that cluster galaxies should become increasingly diffuse until stellar nurseries are prohibited. At this point, existing stars would die out without new stars to replace them. These dark remnants of stars from aging cluster galaxies explain the presence of large amounts of unseen matter in intergalactic space. This material is not that same as hypothesized "dark matter" as this is not some magical material, as the proponents of Dark Matter Theory have proposed, which is invisible to the naked eye, but rather natural substances such as metal and rock which are the remnants of supernovae but which are simply invisible to our telescopes. If my own theory is ever confirmed, I suspect that the proponents of Dark Matter Theory will defend their nonsensical theory

by pointing to my own theory rectitude as confirmation of their own theory. Large quantities of matter associated with former galaxies occupy much of intergalactic space and cannot be seen with our telescopes and the presence of this matter certainly accounts for certain observed discrepancies, but the suggestion that this matter is somehow magical or invisible to the naked eye is the aspect of Dark Matter Theory to which this author objects. Furthermore, Dark Matter Theory requires Dark Energy Theory to explain the mythological *expansion of the Universe* and that is the point at which those oft-associated theories become apparently convoluted.

As was explained in a previous publication (ibid.,) reverse temporal flow of neutrinos from stars *to the rear of* the nebulous gasses which give rise to new stars is required to create the gravitational spark necessary for new star formation. Rotating (young) galaxies can produce new stars, but cluster galaxies generally do not for reason that stars following one another's path is less common in cluster galaxies yet highly common in spiral galaxies.

As pointed out in 5 January 2024, the stability of trinary star systems is not as difficult to explain as previously thought given these new factors. If two or more stars dancing around one another are always accelerating at a higher rate in one half of their rotation and a lower rate in the other half, it is only natural that this disparity between rate of neutrino strike bias-associated acceleration in the direction of overall motion and in the opposite direction would be sufficient to overcome the gravitational attraction of such celestial bodies toward one another. With the addition of enhanced acceleration in only a single direction, computer models of two and three-star systems would not have nearly as much trouble accounting for the observed stability and commonality of such systems.

Conclusion

With the aid of the new understanding that momentum is not a constant, but is rather a form of intrinsic propulsion which varies in its strength depending upon overall speed and which morphs into a speed-limiting force at 50 PSL, the aforementioned phenomena of astrophysics can be accounted for in a way which is self-consistent, consistent with established first principles and which is experimentally verifiable/falsifiable.